

The Weather
TULSA, June 11.—The temperature, maximum, 79; minimum, 54. Southeast wind; clear.

TULSA



WORLD

The Weather
WASHINGTON, June 11.—Forecast: Oklahoma; Fair, cool, probably showers in west portion Thursday, Friday fair.

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TULSA, OKLAHOMA, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SOCIETY FOLKS BECOME ACTORS

TRINITY CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT LAST NIGHT WAS A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

THEY DANCED THE TANGO!

And Well Known Debutantes Danced in the Chorus. There Was a Bride and Groom.

(BY GLENN CONDON.)

Tulsa society danced and sang before the footlights last night in a regular "opry house" too! A hundred women, girls and boys, whose combined families are worth well into the millions, glided back and forth in the raves of the calcium, while an audience, itself representative of all the "400" act of which Tulsa can boast, clapped its appreciation.

"Under the Mistletoe Bough" was the title of the musical play, which in reality was more of a society vaudeville entertainment than anything else. It was given under the auspices of the ladies of Trinity Episcopal church.

Theatre Was Decorated.

Clusters of mistletoe, garlands and other greenstuffs were twined about the boxes and on the balcony railings, and amidst a profusion of nature's decorations set probably the most brilliant audience that has ever entered the auditorium of a local theatre.

Even the eight-piece orchestra was composed of society folks and their every overture was received with wild applause.

It was 9 o'clock when the curtain rose on the first act. The entire act was devoted to a magnificent terpsichorean vocal and dramatic portrayal of a wedding ceremony. Miss Dorothy Madison, Tulsa's fairest belle, wearing a wedding gown imported from Paris especially for the occasion, and Mr. Lawrence Messinger, the adonis of the younger social set, were the principal performers throughout the entire piece. They played their parts well.

Beautiful young girls in society gowns, their corsages bedecked in many instances, with diamond brooches and other gems worth hundreds of dollars, formed the first three lines of the chorus. A dozen young men, in black and white, furnished the background for this inspiring scene.

In the first act Mrs. M. A. Hauser sang two solos. At the conclusion of the second number she was presented with a beautiful bouquet.

And would you believe it? They danced the tango! Yes, right out there in front of everybody. Somebody said they not that number in just to show folks that Newport's fashions haven't anything on Tulsa society. The program called it a "bear dance," but it was the tango, cause—well, just cause.

Cute Kids.

And who do you think danced it? No one else but Melba Andre and Wm. Roemer, neither of whom is over 13 years of age.

Edward P. Marshall, rich baritone voice was given a good vehicle in "Love's Boomerang."

And the girls of the chorus danced and sang and did "cute" things just like regular chorus girls. No, they didn't wear abbreviated costumes. In fact their garb was strictly Puritanic. That is with one exception—they came out once dressed in kimono!

Winton P. Henry sang "I Was Never Meant For You." In the first act and he performed just like a real trouper. He lit up the faces of the house with a big murmur, and if you won't breathe it to a soul we'll tell you what happened. That is, when Winton forgot to breathe.

It off the stage when he made his exit, and when the chorus came on the next time, Kathryn Anderson didn't sing with her French bell alight, and when somebody had the nerve to mention something about seven years of bad—and all the chorus got to giggling—but that wasn't in the play so why elucidate?

Brave Girls Were There.

In the second act beautiful Miss Fritz Brady made a splendid impression with her rendition of "Good Night, Dear." She was tendered a genuine ovation. Miss Jessie Brady, distinguished unusual talent when she appeared in a bewitching (good word) that cretan gown and executed a classic dance that was the perfection of grace and cleverness. It was really one of the brightest bits of the whole performance.

Merlan Murphy and Ruth Roemer barbedown woman's vanity in a pantomimic sketch that received much well deserved applause. And the leading lady sang "Absent" just like Sarah Bernhardt would be expected to sing it if the Divine Sarah were a soloist. Then the leading lady (meaning Miss Madison) left herself in a big chest and the bride party just couldn't find her anywhere. And the audience lost track of her until the closing act when a servant opened the chest and found all that was left of her after 50 years' sojourn in the chest. The final tableau in which Miss Madison was shown in spirit form, was a "dream."

NEUTRALITY LAWS BROKEN

Grand Jury May Have Indicted Some Aviators.

LOS ANGELES, June 11.—Several indictments charging violations of the neutrality laws were reported today by the federal grand jury, which completed an investigation of the smuggling of aeroplanes across the international border to help Mexican rebels in Sonora. Names of those indicted were withheld.

Dieder Maason, aviator, was arrested recently when one of the flying machines was captured near Tucson, Ariz. He was released and the captured aeroplane later disappeared. The aviator is supposed to have used it in efforts to drop bombs on the Mexican warship Guerrero in Guaymas harbor.

BOILER EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR.

Steam Barge Completely Wrecked By an Explosion.

RACINE, Wis., June 11.—The boiler of the steam barge E. M. Peck exploded today killing four members of the crew, injuring six and destroying the vessel. In addition, Bernard H. Schwenzen, the second engineer, is missing and is believed to have been drowned. Two of the crew were so badly injured that physicians say they cannot recover. The vessel was literally torn to pieces above the water line, from the stern forward to the pilot house.

MURDER TURKISH PRIME MINISTER

GRAND VIZIER AND HIS AIDE ARE SHOT DOWN BY ASSASSINS.

USED A MODERN METHOD

Assassins Rode Up in Motor Car, Fired on the Royal Party and Made Their Escape.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11.—Mahmoud Scheffer Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier and minister of war, was shot and killed by assassins today. His aide de camp, Lieutenant Ibrahim Fey, was also killed.

Prince Said Halim, foreign minister and ex-president of the council of state, has been appointed grand vizier ad interim. All the other ministers retain their portfolios.

The following official account of the assassination has been issued.

"Upon leaving the ministry of war this morning, the grand vizier entered a motor car with the intention of proceeding to the sublime porte. But the car was obliged to stop while going through Hayeked and given Yotu square because the road was torn up. Some persons in another car, whose identity has not been established, fired ten shots at the car. The grand vizier, who was severely wounded, was taken back to the ministry of war, where he died half an hour later.

"Lieut Ibrahim Fey who accompanied the Grand Vizier also was hit by some of the bullets and subsequently died."

A man named Topal Tewfik has been arrested; he is suspected of being one of the assassins. He had in his possession two revolvers and some cartridges.

Captain Schref, who was riding with the Grand Vizier described the tragedy as follows:

"Eye Witness Story.
"We were leaving Hayeked square when our motor stopped on account of repairs being made to the road. I heard an explosion but attached no importance to it, thinking that a fire had burst. But Schefek Pasha fell forward. I took him in my arms to hold him up and saw the blood on his face.

"The reports continued and I jumped from the motor to seize the assassins but they fled in their car with the exception of Topal Tewfik who had no time to get in. One of the assassins in the car fired at me repeatedly and I cannot understand why I was not hit."

The motor car used by the assassins was found this afternoon and the owner was arrested. He already has made certain admissions.

RACING CREWS ARE READY

Take Good Workouts, Preparing for the Big Regatta.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11.—All the crews of Cornell, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Columbia and Washington were on the river late this afternoon practicing for the intercollegiate rowing regatta. No attempts were made at time trials today and none will be made until Saturday.

The crews of Cornell, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin went down the river against the tide tonight for a row of eight or nine miles.

The Washington varsity crew went up the river for six miles, Coach Conbar giving his men a long and comparatively hard row.

The coach announced that Washington's three trial yesterday for the four miles was 19:21.

The Syracuse crews will arrive tomorrow, being the last to get into training on the Hudson.

WERE DECEIVED SAY SUGAR MEN

SUPPORTED WILSON ON ASSURANCE THAT THEY HAD NOTHING TO FEAR.

ADMIT THAT THEY LOBBIED

But Insist the Anti-Free Sugar Fight Has Been Made in the Open and Not Insidious.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Investigation of the "sugar lobby" by the senate lobby committee today, was to a marked extent a controversy over whether President Wilson had given the sugar producers reason to believe they would have "nothing to fear" from free sugar under his administration.

Out of the day's testimony, in which Louisiana and Hawaiian witnesses repeatedly declared they had not received fair treatment from the president and had been misled by others as to his purpose, the committee succeeded in drawing out what are believed to be some of the most important facts thus far developed. Some of the sugar men frankly admitted they constituted a "lobby," although they objected to the charge that any of their actions had been "insidious" or in any way illegal or underhand. They admitted that comprehensive campaigns had been organized and outlined to create "break fires" on senators and representatives from their own state, in the hope of winning their support to the anti-free sugar side.

Prosperity at Stake.

"The prosperity of Louisiana was at stake," said Jules Godchaux, a sugar planter. "We tried to get the people we did business with to write senators and representatives, telling them that free sugar would destroy the business of the state. We asked them to wire and write Washington and to ask the merchants they did business with in the United States to do the same. We tried to establish an endless chain of letters and telegrams to draw attention of congress to our arguments."

John E. Henshaw of New York, manager of a large Hawaiian sugar firm admitted his firm had urged all of their 1,000 or more customers to write to senators and representatives, declaring that destruction to business would follow free sugar.

"We had to do that to overcome some of the effects of the misstatements that had been made in the free sugar campaign."

Plainly resentful of the president's recent statements as to the operation of an "insidious lobby" in Washington, the Louisiana and Hawaiian sugar men enlivened the hearing with frequent attempts to tell of the pledges they believed they had received that sugar would not be made entirely free. Jules Godchaux and Edward F. Dickinson, the two Louisiana witnesses, declared they had tried in vain to see President Wilson and had been informed that he had all the information he wanted on the sugar tariff.

Never Saw Sugar Men.

Mr. Dickinson declared the president had never talked with any "practical sugar man" about the Louisiana situation, and that he had secured most of his information from National Committeeman Robert Ewing, a newspaper man; Sol Wexler, a tanker; Representative Roussard and Senators Randall and Thornton.

"I have never seen Mr. Wilson on the sugar subject," interrupted Senator Thornton, who was sitting in the committee room.

Charges of the sugar men that they had been given assurances of the president's position on the sugar question were based on statements Representative Roussard is said to have made to the witnesses after a visit to President-elect Wilson at Sagitt.

"I was assured by Mr. Roussard," said Harry Irwin, representing the Hills, Hawaii, heard of trade, that a plan endorsing a tariff reduction such as would not destroy any legitimate industry was prepared in Mr. Wilson's presence and sanctioned by the sugar situation.

Worked for Wilson.

The fact that the Baltimore convention did not endorse free sugar and other circumstances of the campaign had led them to work for the democratic ticket in the belief that they would have "nothing to fear" from any movement for free sugar.

"We cast 50,000 or 60,000 votes for Wilson and subscribed money to his campaign in Louisiana," said Jules Godchaux, hotly, "on the assurance, we thought we had that he would not favor free sugar."

After they got to Washington, Mr. Godchaux said, the sugar planters made vain efforts to see the president and talk with him. "We went to the White House and saw Secretary Tumulty," he added. "He told us we could not see the president; that he had particular instructions that the president did not want any appointments made with anyone from Louisiana to talk about sugar, that he had all the information he wanted on the subject."

Mr. Dickinson was emphatic in his

(Continued on page 8.)

NEW OKLAHOMA HEAD DRY FARMING CONGRESS



The new Oklahoma head of the International Dry-Farming congress is W. I. Drummond of Elmo, who has been elected as chairman of the international board of governors to succeed O. A. Brewer, resigned. Mr. Drummond has been a resident of Oklahoma since before territorial days and he brings to the congress a thorough knowledge of farm conditions in Oklahoma and Kansas and an active enthusiasm for the general adoption of dry-farming methods in the two states.

Twelve years ago he founded the Elmo Daily Eagle, which he has edited and managed most of the time since. He still retains an interest in that paper. He is also owner and editor of the Interstate Farmer, one of the strong agricultural papers of the southwest.

Mr. Drummond will have nothing to do with the work of local committees in preparing for the big exposition to be held in Tulsa next October. The international board of governors of the Dry-Farming congress, of which he is now chairman, concerns itself only with the interstate and international educational work of the congress. All local matters are in the hands of a special committee of the Tulsa Commercial club, known as the Oklahoma Board of Control, and of which O. D. Hunt of Tulsa is chairman. The two boards work in harmony, however, on all questions affecting either the local or the international work.

MORE LITIGATION FOR OKLAHOMA

DEPARTMENT MAY INSTITUTE 15,000 LAND SUITS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.

CONFLICT IN THE LAW

Involves the Question of Who Should Approve the Sale of Inherited Full Blood Indian Land.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(Special)—That the department of justice may in the near future institute in the neighborhood of 15,000 land suits in the eastern section of Oklahoma was the startling piece of information which became known today.

The suits are the direct outcome of the difference of opinion between government officials and the state courts as to the provisions of the congressional acts governing the removal of the restrictions on sale of inherited lands and if the litigation should be started it will be much to further demoralize conditions on the eastern side.

There are at the present time in the neighborhood of 50,000 land suits pending and ready conditions are so bad that Secretary Lane has urged upon congress an appropriation looking to the early settlement of the cases. The act of April 25, 1906, provided that the secretary of the interior should approve all deeds where executed by full blood heirs and an act was passed May 27, 1905, which required that the deeds be approved by the judges in the counties where in the final settlement of estates was made.

Attorney General Wickersham held that the last act did not null the provisions of the first but in the meantime hundreds of deeds had been approved by the judges only. The state courts have held that the second act repealed the first and therefore it was unnecessary to have the deeds approved by the secretary of the interior when the final settlement of the state was made.

REBELS THREATENING JUANESZ

Army of 1,000 Is Marching Toward Border Town.

EL PASO, Texas, June 11.—Insurgent troops who appeared in force today east of this city declare they will attack Juarez-Americans who arrived today from along the Texas border reported that the rebels were divided into three groups, totalling nearly 1,000, and all within sixty miles of the Mexican border.

WAR TIME RULE IN COAL REGIONS

SENATE COMMITTEE HEARD TERRIBLE STORY OF WORKINGS OF MILITARY COURT.

CONSTITUTION SU PENDED

Members of Military Court Frankly Tell of the Terrible Misuse of Authority.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 11.—War time rule in the coal strike regions of West Virginia was described before the senate mine investigating committee here today, and after three military officers had described conditions, the committee expressed itself satisfied as to the charge that "the attempts of West Virginia had been tried and convicted in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States." Two members of the military commission, which at three different times assumed absolute domination over some 150 square miles of West Virginia territory, testified this afternoon. There were Capt. Charles R. Morgan, a lawyer, and Major Jos. I. Pratt, who was president of the second military court which took charge of the strike district. Both told the committee that their proceedings were conducted without regard to the civil laws of the state; that they arraigned, tried and convicted offenders in the strike zone without recourse to process of the civil courts and imposed sentences without regard to the limitations imposed by the statutes of West Virginia.

Considered it Warfare.

"We considered the entire strike district was in a state of actual warfare," said Captain Morgan, with soldierly frankness, "and we acted accordingly in the procedure of the United States army in time of war."

"My understanding was," said Captain Morgan, "that during this state of insurrection which prevailed, the constitution of the state of West Virginia had been suspended by the act of those men who were burning, killing and destroying property. We believed these men had suspended the constitution and in order to perpetuate the state of West Virginia and restore the constitution, we were justified in using extreme measures."

Captain Morgan declared that the military commission believed its authority was unlimited under the general order issued by Governor Glasscock which provided that the military commission, "in substituted for the criminal courts of the district covered by the martial law proclamation, and all offenses against the civil laws as they existed prior to the proclamation of November 15, 1912 shall be regarded as offenses under the military law, and in punishment thereof the military commission can impose such sentences, either lighter or heavier than those imposed under the civil law, as in their judgment the offender may merit."

Told of Punishment.

Both Captain Morgan and Major Pratt asserted that the commission did not feel itself limited by the statutory provision fixing punishment for offenses, and Major Pratt gave several instances of sentences imposed by the commission exceeding the statute punishment.

A dozen pictures of men, clad in prison clothing and with heads shaved, were identified by Major Pratt as men who had been sentenced by the military commission and sent to jail. One was given a sentence of seven and a half years for perjury, several others were given three, four and five year terms for "interfering with officers."

"Was there any indictment or other civil process presented against these men?" asked Senator Borah.

"No," answered Major Pratt, "they were arraigned on charges and specifications prepared by the judge advocate general."

Senator Borah elicited that Captain Morgan, as a lawyer, believed there was no appeal from the decision of the commission, if approved by the governor, except to the supreme court of the United States.

Unlimited Authority.

"You could arraign a man for anything that in your estimation was an offense," asked Attorney Monnett.

"Yes, except that which the governor proclamation specified as statutory offenses,"

Senator Martin ascertained that after the commission had heard the testimony in a case it went into secret session, executed sealed findings against the number of a verdict and sent them to the governor.

"Then the poor devil did not know what you had done with him until he was gobbled up and carted away to the penitentiary?" suggested the New Jersey senator.

"That's right," answered Captain Morgan, and the speaker smiled.

It was developed that as many as forty-nine accused men were tried at one time by the commission.

There was no opportunity given a man to secure a new trial on the discovery of new evidence, no opportunity

to give bail, no possibility of the issuance of a stay of execution, your decision was final, last and final," suggested Mr. Monnett.

"If you had sentenced a man to death there was no way of stopping the execution if the governor approved of it," asked Senator Borah. "We did not contemplate imposing any death sentences," replied the witness.

"I think the committee has ample testimony on this branch of the inquiry," remarked Senator Borah. "The statement of facts seem full and complete."

Adjutant General Chas. D. Elliott had occupied the morning session and part of the afternoon session. Tonight Senator Borah took up witnesses produced by the mine workers to testify as to charges that peonage obtains in the Paint and Cabin Creek sections. A hundred miners came in from the hills today and the attorneys for the mine workers weeded out the witnesses they wanted to call in connection with this branch of the inquiry.

Following today, committee decided to adjourn tomorrow, Borah to proceed to investigate peonage. Senator Kent would inquiry into the strike district. He is the remaining covered the inquiry.

SENATE CUTS THE TARIFF REVENUE

ADDITION TO FREE LIST CUT REVENUE MILLION AND A HALF.

TOTAL LOSS IS \$26,500,000

Full Committee Is Still Working Away at Recommendation of the Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Changes in the Underwood bill by the senate finance sub-committee, transferring proposed dutiable articles to the free list, will aggregate an estimated annual loss in revenue to the government of nearly a million and a half dollars a year.

The curtailment of the total estimated revenue under the house bill, as based only on articles known to have been transferred to the free list thus far upon sub-committee recommendations, and does not take into account decrease in duties which may be proposed on many articles. Added to the \$25,000,000 and estimated loss in revenue under the house bill free list, this would aggregate \$26,500,000.

Included in the senate list are the revenues that would be derived from hemp which the Underwood bill makes dutiable, but which the senate sub-committee today decided should be transferred to the free list. Hemp will be sent to the census on free list on the ground that it belongs there if the products such as cattle and wheat are to be free listed, as it would result in cheaper twine to the farmers and compensates them somewhat by reducing their harvest expense. Hemp, both plain and hickled, the sub-committee proposes to remove from dutiable list, the former from \$11.20 ton and the latter from one cent a pound in the Underwood bill.

Some of this loss in revenue may be made up by countervailing duties in certain agricultural products but this amount, it is estimated, will not be large.

Among articles which the senate sub-committee have added to the free list and the estimated revenues cut off are:

Pig iron \$120,000; ferro manganese and spiegeleisen \$125,000; hemp \$78,400; livestock \$52,000; wheat \$290,000; photographic films \$210,000; cedar wood \$10,000; coal tar dyestuffs \$90,000; a total of \$1,417,900.

Today the majority members of the finance committee opposed publication at this time of detailed changes in the Underwood bill approved by them on the sub-committee's recommendations. The committee today had under consideration those changes in the bill on schedule proposed by Senator Johnson's sub-committee. Most of them were approved, but one or two matters were referred back to the sub-committee for further consideration.

In this schedule the net result of altered rates will increase the average cotton rates in the Underwood bill about five per cent, the principle changes affecting cotton yarns. This is probably the only schedule in which senate action will result in an increase.

The majority members of the committee decided their action should be guarded as much as possible until the census can have a chance to act, because the census must in some matters reverse or otherwise alter their decisions.

Polo Player Divorced.

PORTLAND, Me., June 10.—Maude Livingston Waterbury was granted a divorce from her husband, Lawrence Waterbury of New York, a member of the American polo team, by the supreme court today. Cruel and unusual punishment was the cause alleged in the divorce filed.

ILLINOIS WOMEN GIVEN SUFFRAGE

BILL WAS PASSED BY THE LOWER HOUSE ON YESTERDAY.

ONLY A PARTIAL VICTORY

Merely Gives the Woman the Right to Vote for Statutory Offices.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—The woman's suffrage bill, granting women the right to vote for all statutory offices in the state of Illinois was passed by the house today by a vote of 81 yeas to 18 nays.

Pending notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, it will remain in possession of the house. Unless the house reconsiders its vote, which is considered not likely, the suffrage bill will be up to Governor Dunne by the latter part of the present week for his approval or veto.

In order to give notice of a motion to reconsider, Representative McCarthy, democrat of Chicago, changed his vote from "aye" to "nay."

He gave the formal notice that on the next executive day he would move a reconsideration.

The limited suffrage bill which is now a few steps from becoming a law was introduced in the senate on February 11, by Senator P. S. McGill, republican, and was passed by the upper branch of the general assembly early in May.

Absentees Voted Aye.

When the roll call had been completed today the measure was one vote short of a constitutional majority. Speaker McKimley, whose name is last in roll call, had cast the seventy-sixth vote. He ordered a call of the absentees. Representative Baker's name was the first absentee called. A shout went up when he voted for the bill. Four others voted for the bill after it had received the 71 yeas necessary to pass it.

Representative Lee O'Neil Browne made the only speech in the house against the bill. He said the bill would change the political map of Illinois, wipe out all party lines and eliminate the democratic and republican parties "from the face of the earth."

Women Don't Want It.

"The women of the democratic party would go to the polls and vote. Their husbands, fathers, brothers and their families don't believe in it and the women themselves don't believe in it in consequence. The woman who does vote will not be a republican woman either."

The suffrage bill permits women to vote for all statutory offices. They are not permitted under its provisions however to vote for constitutional officers, such as governor and other state officers, U. S. senators or members of the general assembly.

Leaders Are Elated.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Leaders of the woman's suffrage movement in Chicago were jubilant tonight over the news from Springfield.

"It is the biggest thing that has happened east of the Mississippi since the civil war," said Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough, one of the pioneer workers for equal suffrage in this state. "Although we are not given the right to vote for president and most municipal offices, and although it will require an amendment to the state constitution still further to extend our suffrage so that we will have full suffrage, the fact that an eastern state has taken this action, will give the national movement a great impetus."

"Next year full suffrage is to be submitted to the voters of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Nevada. Undoubtedly the action in Illinois will encourage the movement in those states. In five eastern states partial suffrage for women is still pending. Later on we shall seek a constitutional amendment so that we shall have full suffrage here."

"The attitude of Illinois will have influence throughout the world. It shows that American men are more liberal and not so bound to tradition as are our English brothers, for we have succeeded in Illinois with out any parade or demonstrations."

SUBMERGENCE RECORD BROKE

Submarine Stayed Under Water 36 Hours.

LONG BEACH, Cal., June 11.—The submergence record for submarines was broken today by a locally constructed vessel, which came to the surface at 5 p. m. after having rested on the bottom of the ocean off the city for 36 hours. The 13 men who made the endurance test were apparently none the worse for the long stay under the water.

The previous record was 24 hours, made by the U. S. submarine Octopus in 1907.

Threw Flour Into Parliament

LONDON, June 11.—The man who threw the flour bag into the house of commons is Lawrence Marley, a member of the Mens Society for the Promotion of Women Suffrage. He was arrested, but was released on the promise of the house.